ST In Washington City the Tribune may be had at LUFF'S residence, near Third-street, at 3 certs per opy, and delivered to subscribers at their residence for 50 nts per month, or 124 cents per week.

TF Our readers will have observed by our Correspondence that the responsible Editor of the Tribune has been absent on a tour of observation and relaxation for the last two weeks to come. Correspondents whose favors are deferred or who may have addressed him letters not directly intended for our columns, will understand that their favors have either been forwarded, or are reserved for consideration on his return.

The June No. of the Southern Literary is received sale at this office. Agents supplied at the osus rates. Price of single numbers 50 cents.

For "The Santa I'e Captives," and an Association article, see First Page.

For a Poem by W. H. C. Hosmer, Inhabitants of the Mammoth Cave, "Going it Alone," and our Weekly Review of the Markets, see Last Page.

STAR OF IN WEST! A million eyes
Are turning gladly unto him.
The shone of old idolatries
Before his kinding light grows dam!
And men awake as from a dream,
Or meteors dazzling to betray;
And how before his purer beam,
The carnest of a better day.

Great Public Meeting-----Komination of Heary Clay.

The meeting last night at National Hall was the largest and most enthusiastic held is our city for many months. That great Hall could not con tain one-half of the high-spirited, unterrified and hopeful Whigs in our noble city, who thronged together to proclaim their firm, unflinching reliance on the arm of the great Statesman of Kentucky. Two meetings, in fact, were held-each attended by many thousands. We have no hope of fully presenting to our renders the spirit that prevailed; the Resolutions, the Address and the Specehes, must speak for themselves. Every heart was full of hope; every voice was loudly raised in the bitterest condemnation of Jones Tr LER, and in high and joyful welcome of the name of HENRY CLAY as our future President. The meeting inside the Hall was called to order by ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, upon whose nomina tion the fellowing persons were by acclamation elected officers of the meeting :

Persident, STEPHEN WHITE.

Vice Presidents.

W. A. PENTZ.

AMM G. THOMPSON,

SHEPHARD KNAPP,

THOS. L. WELLS,

ALERED W. WHITE,

JOHN C. HAMILTON,

STEPHEN CONOUGH,

STEPHEN CONOUGH,

STEPHEN CONOUGH,

STEPHEN CONOUGH,

STEPHEN CONOUGH,

ROBERT SMITH, SREPHARD KNAPP, THOS. L. WELLS, ALFRED W. WHITE, ALONZO A. ALVORD, JOSEPH BLUNT, ALONZO A. ALVORD,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
JACOB BELL,
MORRISM RODGERS, M. D.
NATH. G. BRAOFORE,
SAMUEL KIPP,
SAMUEL FRAST,
GIRARD STLVYESANT,
MORE QUINEY,
S. WARD.
WILLIAM HALL,
PETER SHARPE,
BENJAMIN DRAKE, M. D.
PETER J. NEVINS,
Secretaries.

BENDAMIN DRAKE, M. D. ISAAC ADMANDE,
N. J. HOYD.
PETER J. NEVINS, JOSEPH TUCKEE.
JAMES KELLY.
JOHN J. VAN NOSTRAND,
JAMES MOOD, M. D.
GELS M. HYLLYER,
GROKE BLUNT,
JAMES GREEN.
HYLLYER,
LEO, then read the cal GILES M. HILLYER, Esq. then read the call for the meeting. The nomination of HENRY CLAY contained in it, was received with NINE tremend

ous cheers from the assembled multitude, and by two subsequent rounds of loud applause. JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., then read letters, in reply to invitations to attend the meeting, from Ho-LUTERN BRADISH, ROBERT C. NICHOLAS, NA-THARIEL P. TABLMADGE, GOV. PENNINGTON OF N.

J., JOHN N. BERRIES, EDWARD STANLY, and THOMAS BOTTS. (These letters will be published to-morrow.) NATHANIEL BLUNT, Esq. then read the following

ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC WHIGS OF THE CITY AND

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

To the People of the United States:

PELLOW CITIZENS: The political horizon is again overcast. The expectations so foodly cherished at the close of the triumphant campaign of 1840 have been builted, and joy and confidence have given place to gloom and doubt. The shouts of the glad millions whose loud acctaim welcomed the commencement of a new era, were closely followed by a nation's wail and lamentation. That solemn dispensation of Providence which, by the sudden removal of the accurate head of the Nation, existed in the hands of the present Executive, the powers of Government, Lecuty as it was left at the time, has been readered more and more afficiently by subsequent experience. afflicting by subsequent experience.

The brave old Chief was succeeded by the selfish politiclan; a Cabinet distinguished for ability and patrieties, was forthwith statiered; the will of the immediate Representatives or the People was postponed to that of an accidental President, and with mexampled treachery and in gratitude the rights and interests of those to whose maplaced confidence be is indebted for his power, were basely devotion to principle exceeded their love of place and the trappings of power presented allurements stronger than the ties of gratitude or the bonds of honor. (Cheers.)

the ties of gratitude or the bonds of honor. (Cheers.)

Rarely has it happened in the history of other unitousnever before in our own-to chronicle perfidy like the
We have seen its effects fully displayed, in the sacrifice of
friends, the repudiation of honorable obligations and the violation of solemn pledges. We have torborne until forherannee
has ceased to be a virtue. We have hoped, until by determent the heart bath become sick. We have appealed in
vain; our complaints have been unherded; our grievances
unreformed; our wrongs unredressed. We heatate, therethere no lower to prompte our condemnation while, of the fore, no louger to pronounce our condemnation alike of the that, like the handwriting deciphered by the ancient prophe tax, use the many vising despitored by the ancient prophe to the Eastern tyrant, it may enlarge and blacken in the sight a warming to others against similar acts of perfuly and wrong (Cheers.) New and additional responsibilities have conse-quently fallen upon us; and while engaged in defending the citadel against a bitter and uncompromising for from with out, constant elgilance has been requisite against treachery

Thus, fellow-citizens, do we find the Democratic Whig

Thus, fellow-citizens, do we find the Democratic Whig-party, after an arduous struggle of twelve years, the victim of one who, warmed into life by our kinduous, serpeni-like has turned his venom upon his be nefactor. (Cheers.) Under these circumstances, in view of the rapid approach of an important election, involving the Administration of the State, its representation in the text Congress, and more ex-pecially the welfare of those great principles of national prosperity and happiness, which we believe to be identified with our success, we have determined again to raise the standard of the party, and to inscribe thereon the name of one is whose breast deceit has no place, and whose filmess and worth have been fully tested in the crucible of experiand worth have been fully tested in the crucible of experence. (Repeated cheers.) WE NOMINATE FOR THE NEXT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

HENRY CLAY.

OF KENTUCKY.

(This was followed by nine deatening obsers and tremen We spread our banner to the breeze, and with a firm reli upon the justice of our cause, we confidently away

aid. Upon his own merits let our candidate be judged. 6, back to his early youth—trace him from the period so feel-light portrayed in his farswell address—when, an orphan boy, the gallant State of "the dark and bloody ground," adopting him as her son, first sent him forth to do the battle. boy, the ganate states on, first sent him forth to do the bartles of his country, to his recent regretted retirement from the councils of the Nation, you find him at all times, the develop patriot, the culiphtened statesman, the honest man, (Cheers,) He may be traity described as American through and through, (cheers.) American in his feelings, merican in his aims, American in all his policy and projects. (Cheers.)

Who among the actors in the seene can forget that mighty ouring of patriotism, when in the darkest hour of his stry's need, when the bravest faitered, and despair was ding over the land, he roused the normant energies of the country, as in a barst of indigenate degener whose tones reverberated throughout the Union, he preciained to the assembled representatives of the Nation: "My plan would be to call out the ample resources of the cautry, give them a judicious direction, prosecute the war with the atmost vigor, strike wherever we can reach the enemy at sea or on the land, and negociate the terms of a treaty at Quebec or Hallfax. In such a cause, with the aid of Providence, we must come out core one tort owned with success; but if we fail lie to a faither.

one common cause, fighting for 'Free Trade and Seamen's

phere, as the Secretary in whose hands the interests of the Nation reposed with hinter, and in his closing career of Sentator in Congress, in all and every capacity, we challenge for hisevery are the structure scrutiny. Publical animously have indeed pursued bilin with "edge till butterness, calcium, and slander have been busy with his same and fanor, and detraction had almost marked into for her own—but like the mosts of night before the mening sam, the chouds have vanished defore the light of truth, and he stands forth erect and pre-eminent, in the dignity of purity and patriotism.

How marked the contrast. The one, with the regret and admiration of his fellow citizens, retiring from the giscons.

How marked the contrast! The one, with the regret and admiration of his fellow cit run, retiring from the glotons conflict of mind and the honorable discharge of his country trusts; the other, smalls the jerre of political less and the represented before, contravely friends, clinging to place at the expense of bonor. (Cheers.)

But, fellow citizens, when and higher objects than mere individual preferences demand our attention. To the despression of labor, the destruction of credit, and the atter prestration of the luxuress energies of the country, conse-

prestration of the budgess energies of the country, consequent upon the policy and conduct of the late Administration, must be superadded a bankrupt. Treasury, a National Delit, and a deficiency of revenue to provide for current expenses. At the same time, the blight of undiracking foreign competition has fallen upon the great manufacture interests of the country, said our resources have been constantly drained as tribute to foreign enterprise, while our own has been atterly as placted. Our Agrandative products, with few exceptions, are chiefly conduct to a house market; and discriminating duties abroad coupled, in regard to the colonial trafe, with restrictions amounting the activities of the season the hands of strangers.

These three great branches of national industry and wealth are in fact so linked together, that the same operating cause of property or adversay extends its influence to all. Britain legislation has indused to consent to repose, while the honor and the interests of my country are druggled in the dust !— (Cheers.) I will accer consent to repose until the principles which so glariously triumphed and the self-toget to time of approaching duties all importances (except to time of approaching to other national duties and best of the same portion and also of the Northern and Eastern part of our Union. It amends with regulations of interdict upon all the productions of our soil or indepensable for their lasons, they will receive to wear in tota charge for our own wear to the estruction of our own manufactures." Need we wonder at the stagnation of trade, that our ships should be dismantled at our wharves, our ferms so longer toe in motion, our mechanics unemproposed and the tour of the country is not exerted to connected the country is not exerted to connected the stagnation of Cheers.)

The while the honor and the interest of extended to connected the same operation with the which we have contended may be successfully established for ever. (Cheers.)

ernment in time of peace should be met from other swarces, and that the present system of distribution neglit

the Government—of a strict accountablely of public officers—of a uniform currency, based althe upon the public faith and private resources, and of a total separation of the purse and the sword. (Cheers.)

in the boar of peril, and their only one RELIANCE is time to come, we call upon you, one and all, to raily in behalf of "MARRY OF THE WEST." (Repeated cheers.)

ADDISON DOUGHERTY, Esq. read the following

Burrows. The moscule course of the Astronas amountation—the embarrassed condition of the country—the stantation of Unite and commerce—the decline of main inctures—the disordered state of the currency—the depression in the value of labor—the great prestration of industry—and the paralized condition of the energies and resources of the main at limitate that the time has arrived when it is alike just and patriotic for the People to consider the rem

a slike just and pairiotic for the People to consider the rea-dies for these alarming evils, and to make a prompt and for less public declaration of that course which they deem essential to a restoration of national prosperity: And whereas, recent experience demonstrates that the President or the United States, yielding to the dictate of a misguided ambition, constantly thwarts the efforts of the National Legislature; and, instead of acting in concest with the Re resentatives of the People, seeks to represent him-self, instead of the Nation, thereby forbidding any reasona-tic hope of better things during his official term. And whereas, it is apparent that to secure an efficient and dignified administration of the Government, it is requisite that a Chief Magistrate should be selected who not only combines in his Character brilliant natural enhowments, wisdom natured by experience, energy tempered by pro-sence, but who is emplastically as homest rown, and who shall act with a single aim for the advancement, happiness

shell act with a single aim for an and glory of his country,
And whereas, among the many distinguished SERVANTS
of the People, the name of HENRY CLAY is illustrous,
as blanding in a presentional degree these in portant requisites of a great and good Cher Magnarate. Therefore, be it
Resolved, That we, the DEMOCRATE WANG ELECTORSOF
AND VALLED AND SERVICE SERVINGER HENRY
AND VALLED AND SERVINGER HENRY
TO SERVI

practiced confidence be is indebten for his power, were basely betrayed. The nearlies flatterers who used for his angles tiffed with the nearlies flatterers who used for his angles tiffed with the nearlies flatterers who used for his angles tiffed with the nearly interests of the Union, and as the were preferred to the hourst, independent freemen whose we presadly proclaim HIM our CANDIDATE, and invoke the aid of OUT FELLOW-CITTLESS in home-linte, resolute and out tring exertions to closeste blim to the CHIEF MAGIS TRACY OF THE REPUBLIC.

DAVID GRAHAM, Esq. then addressed the neeting in substance as follows:

If I were, fellow citizens, to consult my own feelings on the present occasion I should perhaps have ventured to disobey your summons to come here to-night. But full of the feelings and the on thusinem which have brought us together. I should have been recreant to the principles by which I have ever been actuated if, feeble and humble as may be my abilities. I had failed to discharge the duty that has been cast upon me. I see around me men so much better fitted by their experience to address you on this occasion-surrounded as I am even by Senaters of your own noble State, (cheers,) that I am perhaps inclined to shrink from addressing you. But, my fellow citizens, we have all-the bumblest of us-a daty to perform; and for one I shall never shrink from discharging that

The occasion which has called us together is one of deep and unexampled interest. Having passed-as I may say we have almost just done through an exciting and successful contest, we are called on again premuturely to buckle on our ar mor in defence of the great principles so long contested, and finally, as we fondly hoped, crowned with such glorious success. (Cheers.) In the struggle of 1840, the patriotism, the toils, the long and patient sufferings of twelve years were crowned with the wreath of trlumph. But a few mouths have passed and we behold Treachery storing us in the face. (Cheers.) The cup, which we supposed we, in peace, might dripk, has been treach crously dashed from our lips, and we are compelled again to take the field-pledging our highest efforts to the country in behalf of the people, and inscribing upon our banner, as we boldly flug it to the breeze, the name of HENRY CLAY of Kentucky. (Loud and deafening applause,)

The attitude in which we thus place ourselves before the country is one of which every American may be proud. Spurning, as we have done, the power and the patronage of the Executive of the Nation, because he has betrayed us, we have the courage and the manimess to come out boldly in defiance of his power, and to nad our flag to the mast-pledging ourselves, sink or swim as we may, to one who has never been false or recreland, and negociate the terms of a treaty at Quebec or Halifax. In such a cause, with the aid of Povidence, we make come out crowned with success; but if we fail the true fields the plant consciences of our adversaries, we should have made out at least for four the glorious Moceds of Hanny Clay.

years with even John Tyler: (laughter and cheers; es should have contented surselves with his patro age and his afices, and at the end of the four years nayhap we would have netrayed him in turn open that bright Pole Star of our duty: it has prompted us to say to the President-" Take from leave us the principles for which we have always contended." (Cheers.) Well may we say will he Poet, in relation to the illustrious man whose name we now present-

They whose trust is fixed on him. Unbought, unpiedged, and truly live— Pary bow not, to an ato, down-Pary score alike the trule and frown; Ann seeking no reward of gold For transvert stall, and honor sold, seek, initial to their hearths and home, Not Cassir's went, but that of Rosse.

We have been told, fellow-citizens, and by mewhose counsels hitherto, to a certain extent, we have followed, and by many men of experience and o whose opinions a proper and just deference i are told that the country requires rest, and repose -that the agitating contest through which we hav subject should be postponed ustil their energies ar again renewed. For one, fellow-citizens, I an geninal repose! (Cheers) For one, I neve will consent to repose, while the honor and th interests of my country are druggled in the dust !-

stitutional principles for which we have contended may be successfully established for ever. (Cheers.)

proach of spathy under defeat-that we are here assembled. This feeling it is which has awakened the people of the South. North Carolina and belong rightfully to the States-that the expenses of Got- | Empire State have caught the sound. The Perthe work, and it only remains that we follow it up have heard read, follow-citizens, letters from some of the most distinguished citizens of our own State, as also of other States. You have heard how they all speak of the great subject which has called us here. Deeming it for the welfare of the great Whig party, for the highest interests of the whole country, and, above all-I may say above all-for and through evil report, have maintained the Whig standard, they united with us heartily in the great measure we have now proposed.

I feel, fellow cutters

I feel, fellow citizens, that I am detaining you too long. (Cries of "ge on" and cheers.)—
Gentlemen are here around me whom you will delight to hear—gentlemen whomyou will be honored by hearing; I feel that I am depriving you of an enjoyment you have a right to anticipate in extending my remarks. I will conclude, then? by imploring you to go on with the glorious work you have commenced. (Cries of 'we will and cheers.)
You see by experience that the Whig party is in
the majority in the country: (cheers) and it is
only necessary that their principles should be emhodied in the person of one who is identified with them—in the person of one who, discarding all sectional interests is an American throughout that their full and final triumph should be secured. Carry the feelings that now possess your hearts to your homes; carry them into and through the ontest, the great contest in which you soon will be engaged; and if, as I believe will be the case the grout State of New-York shall be found arrayed on the side of HERRY CLAY, the triumph of the t Whig party will be complete.

Mr. GRAHAM sat down amid tumultuous choors. DANIEL ULLMAN, Esq., then presented to the nceting the two following resolutions-prefacing and accompanying them with a few brief and thro

the coverminate, shall also, by its discomination, makes an concentrality to contend with loreign countries, and see to our own Mechanics and Manufactures the home arket for all articles of necessity and condect.

Residued, That is view of the history of the past, and in a sixt of frankers and foir dealing toward our fellow white roughout the Union, with whom we know herecome actual to proper that we make, as we now do, this public of solemn assumenation of our fixed and matterable determination to give our support to Henry Glay as our contents of the next Fresidency, without surrender or commisse. (Loud and repeated cheers.)

Hon, WILLIS HALL next addressed the meeting-after the tumwituous appliause which greeted his appearance had subsided. He spoke nearly as fellows:

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen: I am greatly interbed to you for this gratuful recollection and particular regard. I have often had the pleasure of addressing you, but never before, on any occasion, have I met you with the same feelings of

You have met here for the purpose of perform ng an act dictated by a sense of duty and of your impelled by your cratitude as men; an act—no matter if it be vain and ineffectual—which will at least secure your consciences from future remorse. erity. (Cheers.) You have assembled fellow citizens, for the purpose of thus publicly testifying your confidence in HENRY CLAY, (Cheers,) and coclaiming to your fellow citizens throughout United States that he is the man of your choice-your selected candidate for the Presidency.

I came not here for the purpose of giving as elaborate culogy of his virtues, or to enumerate his claims, his services or his merits. He ias retired to the shades of Ashland; and who ther the people shall recall him from his peace ful resting place to guide the Republic is her onward path, or whether the book of his history is now closed, is a matter of little moment to him forty years faithfully served his country, he looks for his reward to the impartial verdict of posterity. to the approval of his conscience and his God. (Cheers.) The Republic he has helped to rear may pass away: the fabric of our glorious con stitution may mingle with the rubbish of the thou sands that have preceded it; but its history will remain; and on the brightest page of that history will be recorded the name and the deeds of HENRY CLAY. (Loud and prolonged cheers. And the patriots of future ages shall then read that record of his deeds and his services, and shall admire, while they read, the wisdom and the elevated virtue which marked his career; and his example of useful devotion to his country will be held up by their countrymen as an example for their own imitation. (Cheers.) Can the lofties: ambition of man aspire to more than this! The

Not fellow citizens; not for him-not for him. but for the Country and for ourselves would we woo the patriot and the sage from his retirement gain to guide the destines of our Country.— Cheers.) For where else shall we find the wis-tom of age united to the vigor of youth? Where ise shall we find the experience of forty years so lorious and so useful! Where else and whose les is the strong arm that can curb the insolence an overbearing government! Whose voice beide, with almost miraculous effect, can speak to the turbulent waves that threaten to engulph us-whose voice but his can say to them ' peace be still' and be obeyed? (Cheers.)
And above all—above all—where else is the pa

riot, placed by the People in a station of power

who will with his own hands disrobe himself of mlongs not to the station, but has been acquired he will give to the Judiciary the right to judge, and to the Legislature the right to make, our laws! (Cheers.) And what else are we all light-What has been the war-cry of Whiz ver since the decapitation of Charles the First bu Down with the provogatives of Royalty-down eth the usurpation of Executive power. Cheers.) And in opposition to what else did the Voig party in 1834 start into action? What was he watch-cry then but "Down with Executive aliantly battled, and over which we too fondly sup sed we had gained a giorious victory? It was Executive usurpation that laid the foundation of the Whit party. In 34, by reason of this violent Executive power, we assumed the sa ries ago, was given in derision by the minions of royal power and the admirers of the divine right re to these valiant and noble spirits wh lared to advocate the rights of the People—same made sacred by two centuries of warfare against unhallowed power, sealed and sanctioned y a hundred victories, in which the People tool thre and their God, but which the grasping hand of power had usurped. (Cheers.) Before God and in the face of the country in '34, we dared to assume this sacred name. Like our own tathers. we placed it upon our banners, as we went forth he standard and rejoiced; they received it as th d standard of liberty; they acknowledged the

of our cause, and rallied to its support.
r. Chairman, and Gentlemen: You all recollect the contest of '34-he tirst time we un-furled our banner and fought under the name of Whigs. You remember it was at the Charter Election; and never, during a long period of conention and struggle, of all the battles fought, no ne was more gallantly fought or more gloriously won. Let me ask you to go back once more to the era of 34, and remember how closely you the era of 34, and remember how closely you stood—shoulder to shoulder—no envy, re jealousy, no self-shness; you loved each other because you loved the cause, and you fought for it long and earnessly before the threshold of your fathers houses and victory attended your efforts then. (Cheers.) Yes, I believe that you remember it well; and I remember it; and from time to time have we met together to recall the glorious scene of that conflict, and to herve our hearts for new and

still more brilliant triumphs.
I believe I have addressed you during every contest from that time to this. Let us briefly look them over: In the fall of '35 we raillied and were defeated; in '36 we rallied again, with the reverse Gallantly and gloriously was the contes bught, but victory was not yet prepared to de seend upon us—and again we were defeated. But billed, and foiled, and foiled again, we did not de spond: we rallied in '37; we remembered that

"Freedom's lattle once begun.

Bequeathed from bleeding sire to son,
Though beffiel oft, is always won."

And what was the result! We swept the State in 37, and Victory perched upon our banner. In '38,—do you remember it, Mr. Chairman I—let New-York Whigs never forget it!—do you remember how in every election in the fall our sister States fell back—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Ohio—thile New-York as the while New-York was the rock against which the black sea of destruction, "the hell of waters, dashed its waves? this one glorious State turned ack the tide of war and again were we covered with complete success in crushing our foe in 1840.

Fellow-citizens: are we so situated now we again to go through the same hard strife! It ot, cannot be disheartened by Defeat-cannot be orrupted by Patronage-cannot be crushed b om Maine to Georgia railied as one man under trom Maine to theorgia rained as one man when the glorious Whig Banner and in support of Whig Principles; and as one man elected the venerated Harrison as President to represent and carry our in full and efficient action, the cherished principles of the great Whig Party. (Cheers)

after that Victory-when you returned to you somes after the news of that glorious triumph Do you remember your sensations when you told the news to your wives, to your children, and to all

tramity of the room, and gladly would I stop at this very point, and go no father in these remarks ings at the victory we had achieved, but I am

A gentleman here came in and announced that hear Mr. HALL, thousands without, and among his presence there. He therefore left the room, and for nearly us hour addressed the multitude

Fellow Citizens: You will be illy requited for your kindness in calling upon me if you have any expectation of hearing aught that will kindle your lose by the vounger men who have addressed you. he coldness of age—the coldness of three score years and ten, which cannot be expected to awa-

Fellow citizens, it may be that I shall seem to lo amiss in attending to address you on this polit cal occasion, after what you have heard offered as i excuses for not attending by members of the Court for the Correction of Errors. [Hon. Luther Bradsh had declined attending on account of his being personally. Calmly reposing, after having for forty years faithfully served his country, he looks this reward to the impartial verdict of posterity. I may have erred in addressing a political assembly. I feel the full force of the suggestion volving the welfare of the country, will come up my ability so to discharge my duty as a member of that Court as not to allow political prejudices the least sway in the decisions I shall give. But, fellow citizens, being invited this evening to address you on the nomination of HENRY CLAY Rob. Piggott, E. Criffiths, W. E. For election to the Presidency in 1844, I feel not the Rhines, J. Harlow, and J. T. Allen. least political sensitiveness about obeying y (Cheers.) I am not called on—nor are CLAY has already been made in the pulsations of ou hear, in response, thousands

This meeting was barely to give distance whigh such as only occasions into the make a response to this pulsation of the Whigh them together can inspire and call out. heart. (Cheers.) The only question among my them together can inspire and call out.

Thus came off this great meeting for the nominal content of the content

respond to this pulsation of Whig hearts. In m judgement it has become accessory. (Cheers Since the death of the beloved Hannison-in the defeat of the great and important projects. Whigs had in view when they came into prov after they bad carried all their measures accord to their wishes, except the one great leading as party measure-when that was ectord, then the Whigs through the country despaired of accom-plishing the great objects they had proposed. Then it was found that the elections were passing against us in every section of the State, and in an our sister States. And wherefore? No because the Whigs had gone over to the enemy and matter their forces to theirs, but because they had no callying-point; no point around which they might gath-The nomination of HENRY CLAY gives yo this rallying point; it gives you acreed; it my down to the people what they would be at—what they desire to accomplish, and for what principle

Whig creed is that of Herry CLAYthey contend. (Cheers.) (Cheers.) That may be summed up as shortly and in as few words as the ten commandments It includes a Tatiff of Duties which, shall be quate to meet all just demands against the vernment. (Cheers) It includes the restora

This, then follow-citizens, is the Whig orded, Raily around it True Whigsevery where will res-

Raily around it. I case Wings very warpond to it. And will not the patriots of every proand of no political party—raily around it—
cause it is the cause of the councy? (Cheers.)
That a Tariff of duties adequate to ment all it
just demands of the National Government is
quired, every one must admit. Wherefore we
the several independent Sianos confidented. ther under the Constitution, if it was hem a national character, and to occurs The Public Lands should be relieved from this charge—and wherefore? Because they are State charge—and wherefore! Because they are state property; they are not United States property, not the property of the Nation. How happened they, then, to be under the control of the National Gov-ernment! Why the Thirteen United Colonies of Great Britain, when they were engaged in a was with that power, had in their possession what were called Crown lands. The other colonies had no claim, or pretension of a claim, to them. But at agreed to throw these lands into a common fund to carry on the war to recover them from the Britisl frown. Those States where claims cover nor of them, say to the others: If we unite with you and spill our blood and expend our treasures in the conquest of the lands, you shall give us an in-terest in them. They did give them part, and the State of New-York was the first one to convey to the Union the boundless trust; and she gave them more than half the whole dominion. It was greated to the Union from all the States; and for what purpose? To carry on the conquest of them.

When in addition to an enormous national

the Union assumed the State debts, the States pledged the lands in payment. The simple upsho of the matter was this: Here for recovery of the lands was a great ejectment brought against Great Britain. The lands were recovered and then pledged to pay the expenses of the ejectment.
When that is paid they become State property, to
be divided among all the States. (Cheers.)
These lands then should be restored. HENRY
CLAY has declared that he is in favor of a Nation-

al Bank, when the people domand it. (Cheers, Let that be remembered then; carry it with you into he elections. Sand Whig men to Congress: Elect HENRY CLAY President and it will be one! (Loud cheers.)
But fellow-citizens, I observed that it was essen

tial to put HENRY CLAY in nomination at this carly period to give public form to our creed; to give forth the prominent points around which we are forth the prominent points stokes to rally. Let us, fellow-citizens, rally aroune 'kere points,—The Tarier and the Restoration of the National Currency. Send members to Congress this fall—a majority is favor of these great national measures. Let them go on these great national measures. Let then go on-and pass a Tariff. Have we got to wait three years before we can carry these measures? No fellow-citizens? Let us -all unite with one heart and one voice—in insisting that this shall be accom-plished—and it will be accomplished? (Checcs.) Let your Congress pass laws of this description

Let your Congress pass laws of this description. Let Mr. Tyler interpose his veto. Pass them ogain! Will he repeat his veto? Let him do it, and send them to him a second time as the roice of the Property! (Cheers) Will he veto the second? Thy min a runn right! (Cheers loud and prelonged.) Yes, my him a third time—and if that does not make Felix trendle, Fin much mistaken. (Cheers.) Let the voice of the people ring in his ears for the third time and it will be to him literally a voice as when seven thusders utter their voices. Yes, if will be an earth-make itself—carrying terror to the spirit of all quake itself—carrying terror to the spirit of all the Tylers that ever did or ever can disgrace the

Executive chair. (Deafening appliance.)
Let this be the Whig faith; and let duties, to Do you remember your sensations when you told the news to your wives, to your children, and to all your friends—that at length the great Whig party had necketed a glerious victory? Do you remember they will be no burden to them. Pince the daties solve an attachment of \$300, and the names of two sureties on a bond to dissolve an attachment of \$300, and the names of two sureties on a bond to dissolve an attachment of \$300, and the names of two sureties on a bond to dissolve an attachment of \$300. ber that, even in anticipation after the victory, business revived, credit revived, hope revived, strength revived in the hearts of all?

I find it difficult to make myself heard at the exture. (Loud cheers.) So lay them. those who choose to buy the articles shall pay them and then the taxes will be paid from choice. There egladly again would we rest and repose as before will be no burden imposed upon the people upon laurels we had won, and on the glad rejoicour Home Industry-will be sufficiently protected,

(Cheers.) Let there be a creed then for preserving to the though hundreds estain the building wished to States the distribution of the public lands, and hear Mr. Hatt. thousands without, and among for a National Bank, when the people demand it them some hundreds of ladies, were clamorous for Letthis be pressed and it will be done. (Cheers The people—this great people know—they do know that we must have a national currency, and and for nearly as hour addressed the multitude assembled in the streets, in tones of thrilling and exciting elequence.

Gen. ERASTUS ROOT was then called upon and spoke nearly as follows:

Ellen Citizens. You will be illy required for the control of the control ing the power of local discounts. (Cheers. Without it-without the means of a Bank which may extend its crudit to the most tent portions of the country, the country cannot prosper. Then, I say, let this be a point of your creed; let, the Whigs take this for a part of their faith. Let them act like the Whige of the Revolution-who achieved our Independence .-Let them now maintain it. Let them, one and a in defence of the honor, the integrity, and the welfare of their common country, resolve that our independence and freedom must be maintained. and that HENRY CLAY MEST BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Gen. Roor was greeted at the conclusion of his speech with tumultueus cheers and was followed by Mr. Dieginsen, but as it was scarly 11 o'clock we were obliged to leave to prepare our report for this morning's paper.

Many thousands, enable to effect an entrance inside the Hall, organized in Canal street, in front of the Hall, by cailing to the chair Rosen's Satts. Esq., and appointing as Vice Presidents Martin E. Thompson, Conrad Sweet, Thomas McElrath, Rob. Piggott, E. Griffiths, W. Edmonds, A.

Letters were read from Lieut, Governor Bradish, Senator Tullmadge, Gov. Pennington of New Jersey, Senator Nicholus and others, and the immense multitude of people were addressed by -nay-off the Whigs threughout this broad, extended country. (Repeated cheers.)

This meeting was birely to give utterance, to the a response to this pulsation of the Whigs.

f high, earnest, enthusiastic resolv oblest ever held in this great City. Unless the igns of the times greatly decoive us, it is but the recursor of thousands like it that will be held at ver the land.

BOARD OF MISSIONS OF THE PROTESTANT LED. orat. Curacu.-This body met in St. George's burch yesterday at 5 P. M .- Present, Bishops B. I. Onderdonk, Doane, De Laucey and Whittingham, and a large number of Clergy and Long, The Rev. Mr. Van Pelt was re-elected Secretary of the Board. The Rev. J. D. Carder offered his resignation of the office of Secretary and General Agent of the Dumestic Committee, having at cepted the situation of Chaplain in the Arms. Histletter was laid on the table. Dishop Doug. the Chairman of the Committee of inquiry ap of a long report, which was also hid on the table. A part of the report consisted of a printed "As stract of correspondence," held with several of the changes. Bishops Chase, Brownell De Lance, McCoskry, Smith, McLivance, Garleton and the presiding Bishop, all suggest alterations which as suppose will be considered to day. Bishop Chase says that " the Episcopal character of our Chard is lost by the present mode of conducting the Da mestic Missimary cause." "It will sick the Church in the West into a salaried Congregational Committee." Last evening, divine service was held in St. George's, an excellent sermon was is livered by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, M. D. of Box be rather small for such an occusion. The Board 'clock, when after the morning service, the sacra mest of the Lord's Supper will be administered. "Episcopal Bound of Missions, No. 3" is re-

We are indebted to Mesers. Gounts and Avenue for valuable Public Documents.

By We have received from Prof. Busn an interesting communication in reply to the article of N. in yesterday's paperon 'The Jews.' We shall wablish it to-morrow.

AFIX .- J. B. Longley, Chairman of the Local Foco Central Committee in Guernsey Counts Ohio, is making his party great trouble by his factions refusal to swallow their Free T: sotions. He wages the warfare manfully in bosalf of Protection, and puts his friends to the blusk by quoting from a speech made by Mr. Van Buren at Albany, July 10th, 1927, in which he carnestly dafends a Protective Tariff. The Committee of Guerntey County have endeavored to shake their Chairman off, but, by virtue of his office, he colors their efforts and holds his place. He advertises, moreover, to address the People of that County on the subject of the Taroff at sondry times and places. He is very generally denounced as a British Whig."

GEORGIA .- We learn from the Am le that at the Whig State Convention which usem bled at Milledgeville last week, the following gentlemen were nominated as the Whig candidates for

R. L. Gample, of Jefferson; R. W. Hangus-HAM, of Habersham; T. B. King, of Glynn; R. H. Willde, of Richmond; A. H. Kenan, of Buldwin; A. H. Chappell, of Bibb; P. H. Smead. of Talbot; A. R. WRIGHT, of Case.

DROWSED .- A small sailboat, containing two boys, was upset at the mouth of New Haven Har-bor last, Sunday, and before assistance could be afforded, one of them sank. His same was John Deg, a native of St. Helena, from whence he had been brought by Captain Long, of that port; the other, a Sandwich Islander, was picked up. DROWSED.-Monroe Hildreth, belonging to

Moose Head Lake, was drowned in Fairfield. Maine, one day last week, by the swamping of a boat while driving logs down the river. Soornise Ventier .- At Luckport, last week,

a Miss Webster, of Hartford, Ct., obtained a verdiet of \$2000 damages against a young man of the former place, for a breach of premise of marriage. SOMETHING SINGULAR .- Captain Green, of the

brig Oswego, at Boston, from Buenos Ayres, states that he did not tack ship during the whole IF Benjamin T. Emery, an attorney at law in

Boston, has been tried and found guilty of having two subscribing witnesses. The punishment is ten years' confinement in the State Prison.

BT A colored man, named Charles Brown, an assistant lock-tender, was found drawned in the canal at Little Falls on Saturday morning; and, from the appearance of the body, and other suspicious circumstances, it was supposed he came to his death by violence.

packer, near Chillicothe, Ohio, on the 13th. He was sitting on a trunk on deck while the bont was passing under a bridge. His head struck the timhers of the bridge, and he was instantly killed. IT An intemperate man, named James Tonor,

last week threw hireself into the canal, near Kingston, and was drowned. The Montreel Times says that immediate

neasures will be adopted to commence the St. Lawrence Canal in Lower Canada.

87 HANDY ANDY No. VI, for June has just been published by D. Appleton & Co.

DF Daguerrootype Likenesses are taken in great perfection by Vas Loas, corner of Broadway and Chambers street. Ludies and gentlemen who may visit Mr. V. L.'s rooms will find that but two or three minutes are required to sit for the likences. We recommend strangers as well as citzens to call and see specimens at these rooms. The terms are very moderate and the execution beautiful and accurate.

Rior .- A few days since, a riot of a very sorious character occurred among the laborers em-ployed on the Cornwall Canal. One man was silled, and another wounded so severaly that his life is despaired of. Immediately on the news reaching Cornwall, Col. Vankoughnet preceeded to the scene of the riot and dispersed the combatents, making at the same time several prisoners, who were safely lodged to jail. The cause of the quarrel is not precisely stated, but we believe it is me of old standing between the Cork and Con-mught men. [Montreal Gazette.]

BJ It is said that the great Dutch house of naught mea.

Hope & Co. are holders of twenty-six thousand shares of the Bank of the United States, principally acquired by recent purchases. This amount of shares, at the present rates, would cost about \$160,500; at the prices a few years since, three millions of dollars. [Philadelphia Ame.

IF Jacob N. Huber, a young man, was drowned at Milliken's Bend, above Vicksburgh, Miss., on tion with any one is, whether it is now time to make this response—whether it is not too carly to spect—in point of numbers, of respectability, and flat-boat, in attempting to land it.